

## The Sun

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## Defeated, but Not Disgraced.

The wise tactics and masterly political strategy of Mr. Roosevelt have been thwarted by a brutal enemy in Illinois, but doubtless 'tis better to have fought and lost than never to have fought at all. Uniting with such eminent civil service reformers and altruists as the Hon. BILLY LORIMER, the Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM and the Hon. ALBERT J. HOPKINS, Mr. Roosevelt set the Federal machine to work for the nomination of Major FRANK O. LOWDEN as Governor. Third in number of delegates in the Republican State convention, Major LOWDEN was first in the affection of the Administration. His checkbook opens freely at the call of duty. He is a beneficent agency which an enlightened Administration cannot afford to neglect.

The obstinacy of Governor YATES, the opposition of a licentious press and the untimely reluctance of the majority of Illinois Republicans to accept the inspiring leadership which had voluntarily placed itself at their head prevented a successful issue to what with proper obedience on their part would have been a glorious campaign. In the truce which followed the first series of battles in the convention an Ambassadorship is said to have been offered to the pig-headed young Governor. He refused it. Evidently he is no diplomatist. His selfishness cannot be condemned too much. It was his duty and should have been his pleasure to efface himself, to bow meekly to the orders of the commander-in-chief.

YATES was refractory and impatient. Now, after weary weeks and seventy-nine ballots, YATES has been beaten, but he and his rebels have beaten the Administration ticket by nearly two to one. The generous LOWDEN was overwhelmed. But no blame rests upon Mr. Roosevelt. With characteristic ardor and earnestness, he did all he could. The Chicago Tribune pays him the grudging compliment of admitting that "the State of Illinois was searched with the Federal patronage fine tooth comb and everything collected was turned into the Lowden pile."

Though defeated, Mr. Roosevelt is not disgraced. He backed his candidate as strenuously as he could. And if these Illinois squabbles and sluggings leave their marks, if the tonsils of heavenly harmony in Illinois, as in Wisconsin, are sore and swollen, why, Mr. Roosevelt loves difficulty and hugs danger. He doesn't want to be elected too easily and without a "rough-house."

## The Alleged Contract Between William II. and the Czar.

If the report be well founded that a secret alliance exists between the Berlin and St. Petersburg Governments, whereby they bind themselves not to make war on the czar Nicholas II. during the lifetime of the Czar NICHOLAS II. on the one hand, and that of Kaiser WILLIAM II. or of his eldest son, the Crown Prince, on the other, the transaction is of material importance to Japan—though, for obvious reasons, the duration of the compact may prove much shorter than the parties now expect.

How the alleged agreement would tend to injure Japan is plain enough. It would—provided, of course, the internal tranquillity of European Russia should remain undisturbed—set free for use in Manchuria nearly the whole of the huge army which the St. Petersburg Government, in order to maintain its prestige in southwestern Europe and to demonstrate its capacity of usefulness to its French ally, has maintained habitually on its western frontier, from the mouth of the Danube to the mouth of the Vistula. Not only does this army number several hundred thousand men, but it has included, customarily, most of the best-drilled, best equipped and most trustworthy soldiers of the great Northern Empire. Owing to the inadequate facilities and the congested condition of the Trans-Siberian Railway, it can only be transported in dribbles to the scene of hostilities at the further end of Asia, but eventually—say six or eight months hence—it might reach Gen. KUROPATKIN, who would then have at his disposal more than 500,000 men, together with an overwhelming equipment of artillery. If such a colossal force could be fed—and upon that point Gen. KUROPATKIN seems to have no misgiving—it would ultimately fall like an avalanche on the Japanese, and it is very doubtful whether, with all their valor and endurance, the latter would be able to retain their present grasp upon Corea and the Liaoting Peninsula.

A good deal of time, however, would be needed to prepare the avalanche, and it is by no means certain that the time requisite would be forthcoming. It may prove indispensable to keep where it now is the great army ordinarily stationed on Russia's western border, to set which free was doubtless the main object of the personal compact said to have been entered into by Russia and Germany. In spite of the peculiar rigor with which the Russian censorship would strive to stifle information relating to this particular subject, reports reach us from Warsaw that the Polish revolutionary party is beginning to show signs of activity, and that a scarcely disguised excitement is observable among

its fervent sympathizers at Cracow, Lemberg and throughout Austrian Poland. It must be patent to all Polish patriots that if the St. Petersburg Government shall carry out its alleged intention of sending to Manchuria the vast garrison by which for many a generation their country has been reduced to a state of suspended animation, they will have a chance of self-liberation which in a century may not recur. Nor would a resolute and concerted uprising on the part of the Russian Poles be likely to lack strenuous support in Russia's Baltic provinces and in Finland. Especially would the Finns be apt to recognize their opportunity and to strike a desperate blow for freedom. It would be, in fine, a very dangerous move for the St. Petersburg Government to denude its western frontier of the tremendous military force which long has been deemed the sheet-anchor of Russia's territorial and political integrity.

All personal agreements between sovereigns, even when these are closely related, as are the ROMANOFFS and the HOHENZOLLERNS, are at the mercy of dislocating internal commotions. The most stable example of such an alliance, to wit the so-called Family Compact which in the eighteenth century was concluded between the rulers of the House of Bourbon, could not, of course, survive such a cataclysm as the French Revolution. There are those who think that a like catastrophe may be witnessed in Russia, should the shattering of the ROMANOFF dynasty be effected in the eyes of its subjects during the next few months. Even if no irresistible popular uprising should upset the whole autocratic system, what assurance has NICHOLAS II. that he will escape his grandfather's fate? Manifestly, a secret alliance, terminable with the life of the reigning Czar, must be regarded as hanging by a thread. Moreover, when we recall the futility of the passionate desire for peace pressed by the young NICHOLAS II., that assurance can German statesmen have that he would evince superior tenacity should his favorite counselors urge that his edifying wish to keep his promise to the Kaiser must give way to the *vis major* of Russia's supreme political interests?

Whether the personal compact said to have been entered into by the Czar and Kaiser WILLIAM II. is reconcilable with the loyalty that Russia owes to her French ally, is an interesting question for Count LAMSDORFF and M. DELCASSÉ to discuss.

## The Sectional Division of American Churches.

The temper of the Southern Presbyterian Church, so far as it is represented by the Central Presbyterian of Richmond, does not seem to be favorable to any organic union with the Northern branch of that religious body.

This is unfortunate, no less for political than for religious reasons. The continued separation of great Churches like the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian into distinctive Northern and Southern divisions, in spite of the restoration of the political Union of the States, affords practical evidence of a survival of the spirit of discord which provoked the civil war. The late General Assemblies of the two Presbyterian bodies, at Buffalo and at Mobile, respectively, exchanged fraternal greetings, and on both sides expressions provoked by the bitterness of the civil war have been withdrawn, but the tone of the debate on the subject at Mobile does not afford encouragement of any closer union at this time than a federation, each body preserving its distinctness.

Beside the peculiarly political causes of the separation at the time of the civil war, practically removed by the restoration of the Union, the difficulties raised by the race and color question remain as serious obstacles to the concord for which the Northern Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians are generally so urgent. By the Southerners, of course, the color line is regarded as a matter of vital concern. It is the cause of eight of the 150 Protestant denominational divisions. In distinctively negro Churches is included a membership of the great total of 3,228,393. The whole number of Baptists in 1903 was about four millions and three-quarters, and considerably more than a third of these were negroes, while of the six million and more Methodists about one-fourth were negroes. The Southern Presbyterians represented by the late General Assembly at Mobile numbered 235,142 in 1903; the Northern, represented at Buffalo, 1,044,161.

The membership in the five religious divisions caused purely by the civil war is 3,606,356. Add to it the membership of the divisions due to the color line and we get about one-third of the whole Protestant membership in the United States. The separation, therefore, is a matter of very serious importance, not only religiously, but also politically and socially.

In the Southern States the Baptists and Methodists are greatly preponderant among both whites and blacks. The white membership of these denominations is more than that in all the other Churches combined and more than four times the white Southern Presbyterian membership. In the whole Union in 1903, it may be remarked, negroes comprised 17.1 per cent. of the Protestant communicants, though in 1900 they were only about 11.6 per cent. of the whole population. Moreover, the negro communicants here enumerated do not include many negro members of churches in which are whites also.

With the Baptists we include the Disciples of Christ, or Christians, so-called, whose great present membership of about one and a quarter millions is in the South very largely, for they are nearest to that denomination in faith and practice. President GARFIELD joined the Disciples in his early manhood and was a preacher among them. They did not get their start till 1810, in Kentucky, but they have grown rapidly, more especially since the civil war, and since 1890 they have more than doubled in number. They are called Christians specifically because the only confession of faith they require is belief in Jesus as the Christ. There is another body called Christians, with a much smaller

membership, largely at the South, where they have both white and negro conferences, which also approaches most nearly to the Baptists.

The only considerable Churches in which there is neither race nor war division are the Roman Catholic and the Episcopal, but as yet their membership is greatly in the minority in the Southern States, where Baptists and Methodists largely predominate. That there is no immediate prospect of anything more than a fraternal federation between the Protestant Churches divided into Northern and Southern branches is an unhappy conclusion.

## Women Factory Employees in Baltimore.

Baltimore is an important center for manufacturing industries that employ women and children. In the production of men's clothing it ranks fourth among the cities of the United States. Its output of waists, children's and misses' wear, corsets, skirts, wrappers, shoes, umbrellas, cigars, cigarettes and smoking tobacco is also large, and has increased rapidly in the last few years. The conditions of factory life in these various industries of Baltimore have been made the subject of a detailed investigation by CHARLES F. RANFT, acting under the auspices of the Consumers' League of Maryland. A partial summary of the results of his work is published in the Johns Hopkins University Circular May.

The canvass embraced 104 factories and dwellings, in which were employed 10,854 people, of whom 9,012 were females. Seventy of the males and 575 of the females were under sixteen years of age. The average working day was nine and one-half hours. The average lunch time allowed was half an hour. Piecework was the prevailing system of payment. According to Mr. RANFT, the general sanitary conditions obtaining in the factories were good.

The demand for female labor, he found, was greater than the supply. This fact, combined with the readiness with which women move from one branch of the clothing trade to another, places the female employee in a comparatively independent position. Employers feel the necessity of offering inducements in various ways to attract labor. In growing establishments considerable skill of management is required to obtain and keep the needed number of hands. This is particularly true of work demanding high efficiency and technique.

Able and ambitious employees were found to have no difficulty in securing employment in establishments presenting favorable surroundings. On the other hand, those wage earners whose ability and standard of living were low tended to gravitate toward the least prosperous, struggling factories.

Mr. RANFT's article is especially interesting because it runs counter to the popular impression that the supply of female labor in the manufacturing industries where women predominate is invariably in excess of the demand, an impression which is generally coupled with the assumption that female labor obtains employment only by crowding out male wage earners.

## An Utterance by Chief Judge Parker.

We desire to record, with profound respect and absolute friendliness of intention, every word from Chief Judge PARKER's own lips or pen that shall help to fill the outlines of his personality as a candidate. What news can we print of greater interest to Democrats?

On Friday evening the Judge arrived in town, and yesterday morning he was reported by the New York Times as saying, in response to questions presumably about his political opinions:

"I have nothing whatever to say. What could I have to say? I am not going to make any speeches to the newspapers."

Is it impertinent to suggest that the objection raised by the Chief Judge might be obviated by addressing his speech or speeches to the Democracy of the United States?

## The Congo Reform Association.

Those Englishmen who for a variety of reasons have interested themselves in the Congo question display a genuine bull dog tenacity in their devotion to the cause which they have espoused. A Congo Reform Association has been formed with the Right Hon. Earl BEAUCHAMP as its president. Its list of supporters includes Earls, Bishops, Barons, clergymen, lawyers and a couple of ladies.

The association announces that its object is "to secure for the natives inhabiting the Congo State territories the just and humane treatment which is guaranteed to them under the Berlin and Brussels acts." This is to be accomplished, first, "by the restoration of their rights in land and in the produce of the soil," and secondly, "by the restoration, through the exercise of a just and humane administration, of their individual freedom." The means through which this is to be attained are "organized distribution to the world's press of facts bearing upon the question," "public meetings and lectures," and "inviting the influence, interest and support of all humane persons who will help in the cause."

The West African Mail, whose editor is one of the organizers and leaders of the movement, becomes the official organ of the association, and announces that a special supplement will be issued monthly dealing exclusively with the Congo question. For a hearing of the other side, those who are interested may obtain a pamphlet, of the same size as the West African Mail, published monthly in English, French and Dutch, called *La Verité sur le Congo*. The public pays its money and takes its choice.

mits that fact. But she claims that her methods and processes are quite within her lawful and treaty rights; that she is doing all that can be done with and for a barbarous or semi-barbarous people, and that she is doing quite as well as England and other colonizing countries have done under such circumstances.

Belgium offers much evidence in support of her claims. Bearing the white man's burden is a somewhat thankless job at the best, and it is easy for other people to sit on the fence and scoff at the bearer goes by. Most of the world's great nations, including the United States, have had the benefit of this neighborly criticism, some of which is doubtless deserved. But thus far the Anti-Belgian group has produced no evidence which has "staggered humanity," and humanity in general is not likely to disturb itself very seriously until it is staggered. Many of us have troubles of our own. Yet, if the Congo Reform Association will roar with a volume equal to its persistency, it may get a world hearing. It is at least evident that the association intends to roar.

## The Combat Deepens.

The Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL was mighty once in Elmhurst. From his perch in Wolfer's Roost he rules the Up-State Democrats. There are districts of the South where distance lends enchantment to him. But there are obvious limits to his expansion. He finds other powers and spheres of influence that arrest his progress. Col. JIM GUFFEY, smooth as his own oil, smiles in front of the Pennsylvania delegation, and blandly avers that Pennsylvania is "ready and willing to join with her sister States in selecting candidates who would bring success to the Democratic party." With charity to all booms, with malice to no boom, Col. GUFFEY smiles and waits; even winks, perhaps. Anybody that takes him for a liberator of other people's chestnuts is no psychologist.

The Hon. ARTHUR PUGH GORMAN, more secret than Ten Councils of Ten, wraps himself in himself and lets the weaker brethren have all the pleasure of prophecy. Mr. GORMAN doesn't care to count his chickens before they are hatched, and he is thought to doubt if the early bird catches the worm.

Across the river looms the Hon. JAMES SMITH, Jr., large and cheerful. Mr. SMITH is believed to believe that Hill is not the only blackbird in the pie.

The Hon. JOSEPH WELDEN BAILEY turns up from lands of the Lone Star and cruelly denies that he has committed himself to Mr. HILL's personally conducted boom.

There are a number of sizable Democrats in office or out of it, some with a present, some with a future, some with a past. Whether Mr. HILL belongs to the last category or not, he is now coming into contact or collision with magnitudes at least equal to his own. He is a buffer State and will not want for exercise.

In justice to the Hon. DAVID B. HILL we print the subjoined defense of him by one of his admirers in New York city:

"Editor Sir: I notice this morning's SUN an Editorial which I think is uncalled for & unjustified on any standpoint. Of course when a party wants to criticize a way can be found to do it. It is not a criticism, but in my opinion The Criticisms of Mr. Hill are not warranted by the facts he has done for the Democratic party."

"There is not a man in the party in this Country who has worked harder without prospect of return than he & you must admit it. He is like you, self & all the rest of us working for himself. You are a man of the party. Respectfully, W. H. G. New York, June 3."

We haven't blamed Mr. Hill for that.

## She Helped Her Husband Save.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Mrs. Holden Moore writes thus of her experience in earning money on the principle that "a penny saved is a penny earned."

"My husband is a generous man, and has been as liberal as his means allowed in giving me money for my own use, and best of all, he has never had to ask him for money. One day he explained to me a business transaction he had under consideration and said:

"It will take every cent I can raise, and I fear I cannot carry it through unless you go without your money for six months. I do not like to ask you to do this, and if you do not care about it, I will call the deal off."

"I was not a bit put off by his words. I told him that I would do it, and he said: 'I'll stop smoking, I'll shave myself, I'll buy no more new clothes, I'll give up my car, and I'll put in a fund for you. Our gas bill has averaged a month and you may have all you save on that.'"

"I was delighted with this arrangement. At the end of the month he had earned \$118. But I received only \$2 cents."

How to Kill Flies.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Your correspondent, H. J. Hearn, inquires if there is any way to kill flies.

Yes, sir! Suppose his house, and especially his kitchen is screened, doors and windows, he is to close the apartment to be closed on tight as possible, when he is ready to go to bed. Then pour into a condensed milk can or similar receptacle enough fresh insect powder (pyrethrum) to leave the can full of powder. Then close the can, ignite the apex of the cone with a match, place the can on the floor and go to bed. Next morning flies, mosquitoes and all other small pests will be few and far between.

MIDDLETOWN, N. J., June 3.

Ecstasy of the Whistler.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I love to hear a man or boy whistle, not loudly or unbecomingly, of course. I trust a whistler.

You never found out a misanthrope. A person who is annoyed I found I had found a despicable hypo-chondriac.

A man who whistles is an optimist and he kisses his wife when he returns home at evening.

A whistling man is plotting his evil for mankind and has no melancholia in his soul. PAX.

New York, June 4.

## Old Darkey's Thunder Song.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

During the thunderstorm the other night an old darkey was going along, singing of the lightning:

Here come de devils, here come de devils,  
Flashin' er his eyes—  
Mad like de lightning,  
I never see dem no more.

There's your philosopher—who can go singing through the rain, with hope higher than the thunder.

Planets Small Men: Violinists Large.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Silvio Riserger, the young Italian pianist, yesterday was discussing his country, Italy, and from that the conversation drifted to music and art generally.

"You may laugh at me," Signor Riserger remarked, "but most of the great pianists have been small men and the great violinists are large men. I couldn't explain why this is, but, nevertheless, the statement is true."

Where He Was Lacking.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

"Bert" Thompson was the student who sang last night 'De Yuther Side of Jordan,' but you after heard him 'De doctor told him his time had come to go to bed.'"

"What he say den?"

"Believed like a bull, on belivered: 'I can't swim a lick. I never did take no swimmin' lessons.'"

## THE KEEPING OF SUNDAY.

Mr. Edwin Smith on State Enforcement of Religious Respect for the Day.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I gather from a recent article in THE SUN that the observance of Sunday is a question on your side as well as on our side of the line. It is a social and sanitary, as well as religious question. Nothing that we have received from the Mosala law is more precious than the Day of Rest. The form in which this blessed ordinance appears in the Decalogue, connecting it with the story of the creation, belongs to the past, and the Sabbath is plainly renounced by St. Paul (Col. iii, 16). But the essence of the institution as a day of rest and respite from worldly care and toil passed into the Lord's Day of Christianity.

The Puritan, among his Mosala aspirations, tried to revive the Sabbath, though fully to reproduce the Mosala observance would have been impracticable. The connection of the Sabbath with Puritanism seems certain. The policy of the English Government under Edward VI. was strongly Protestant. Yet in a statute explaining how days the term "Sunday," not "Sabbath," is used, and the Act declares that "it shall be lawful to every husbandman, laborer, fisherman, and to all and every other person or persons, of what estate, degree, or condition he or they be, upon the holy days aforesaid, in harvest or at any other time in the year when necessary shall require, to labor, ride, pass or convey any kind of work, at their free wills and pleasure; anything in this Act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding."

A State which renounces religious establishments would hardly be consistent in enforcing any religious respect for Sunday. It can only enforce a day of rest and relaxation. Nor can it forbid any one to spend that day of rest in enjoyment or in gloom. On the other hand, those who choose to spend the day in enjoyment are surely bound to respect the feelings of a community generally religious and not openly and offensively to profane that which is still holy to the mass of their fellow citizens. Spiritual peace should still be sacred against disturbance. When I think of Sunday, my imagination goes back to a quiet country parish in England with the church bells chiming and the minister trooping along the green lawn, chanting the Gloria. I was not a Sabbatarian. I should have been shocked if I had seen the fox hounds cross the lane.

A word on a different subject. In my last letter I cited the Book of Job as an instance of the difference between the spirit of the Old Testament and that of the New. The book sets out to reconcile the temporal adversity of the good with divine justice and ends lamely by giving the good man a double measure of temporal prosperity. A friendly critic demurs, suggesting that the epilogue may be spurious. But the epilogue is no more open to the suspicion of spuriousness than the prologue. The collapse of the inquiry is manifest, but there is no incongruity. The authors of the Anglican Articles say that "they are not to be heard which claim that the old fathers did look only for transitory promises." Whether they were to be heard or not, they were right. The Hebrew had no conception of any but temporal blessings, or of any manifestation of divine approbation other than their bestowal. Only by doubling Job's prosperity could Job's duty give judgment in his favor.

The Jew had no idea of existence after death other than the Sheol, a world of shadows more spectral even than the phantom under-world of Homer. It was only when national prosperity failed and the favor of Jehovah seemed to be withdrawn, that Pharisees fell back on the Resurrection, while the Sadducees, belonging to the wealthier class, remained content with the manifestations of divine justice in the present world. Offspring and perpetuation in his tribe the Jew reckoned among blessings; but these, too, are temporal.

Compare with this the more spiritual philosophy of the Greek. Socrates drinks the hemlock in prison, a martyr to popular injustice. Yet he is happy in his union with the power of righteousness, and feels that death will translate him to a higher state of being. So in the "Republic" martyrdom in the cause of righteousness is clearly regarded as spiritual gain.

We are not going to burn the Old Testament, or to cease to be grateful for the treasures of various kinds which it contains and the service which the Mosaic legislation rendered to human progress in its day. But the old Fathers did look only for transitory promises. The Old Testament is, in this, as in some other vital respects, contrary to the New, and the two should not be bound up together as portions of the same revelation.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

The Palma Trophy Charges.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: No good sportsman ever wins against an Englishman. In his country this distinction is reserved for losers. It is a law of a boy's own game, there is something "morally" wrong somewhere and accusations of foul play are made sooner or later. If a clever crew of a boat were to turn up and down to search for hidden machinery in their keel to account for his victory.

To-day the news is flashed from London of the victory of the American fleet over the Spanish fleet in the battle of Manila. The verdict, received with subdued applause, found the victors "after a commonplace and irrefragable display of military and naval science, an exhibition of shame after detection which rendered an appointment with them again impossible for honorable gentlemen."

Ex-Major Low, in his speech last night at the pilgrims' club, said that it might be that a solid basis was lacking for mutual regard, respect and affection between England and America. All of which is eminently true in regard to the relation of sport at least.

New York, June 3.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The charges made over the Palma trophy should be carefully investigated. No matter what visiting teams have done at Greedmore, we have too fine a reputation in international contests to take any risks of such charges against our fairness. "C. S." says England is a bad loser in sports. Except for the yachting episode, where some of our newspapers aided and abetted them, all contests have proved the opposite.

I have seen three instances of this, one when the crowd carried an American jockey shoulder high with frantic cheers when an American horse beat the English favorite at the Derby, and twice at Henley when Americans and the crowds were very enthusiastic. In scores of other contests which we have won on the other side our men have been reported as being surprised and delighted with the way they were beaten as victors. "C. S." would be wiser if he left such national stuff out of the question, which is quite serious enough for dignified action.

T. WENTWORTH PAYNE.  
New York, June 3.

The Culprit Fays Or of Booze.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Can THE SUN throw a ray of light on a piece of poetic botany? Drake, in "The Culprit Fays," tells how the little chap, driven from swimming by the river imp, found for a boat "a purple muscled shell," and "an oar he shaped from the bottle-blade." The dictionaries give no help on "booze." What is it?

New York, June 3.

Stars Right Here.

The churches start their portals light. The preachers start to roam. But Mr. Sailer under the stars is the weakest strand. And the whole depends on the part: Then, here's a cheer for Woodbury's men. The heroes of broom and cart!

J. C. LANGE.

## ROOSEVELT ON M'CLELLAN.

A Mighty Fragrant Curiosity of Political-Numerical Legislation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: As a constant reader of THE SUN for more than thirty years, I am somewhat familiar with its political course and editorial policy. Recently its columns have been pregnant with so much to encourage hope in the institutions of our country that today one feels honored who believes in the principles of a real Democracy.

Aside from the many issues which have been created—mainly by the President himself—and upon which the opposition may well assume an aggressive attitude, there are some curious things in connection with the next great national political contest which may prove strange indeed.

They concern, first, the office of Chief Magistrate; secondly, the personality of Theodore Roosevelt; and lastly, the standard bearer who may be chosen to work the Rough Rider's ultimate downfall.

The statesman who have been Vice-Presidents and subsequently reached the Supreme office by a free choice of the people were John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Martin Van Buren.

Those who succeeded to the position through the deaths of William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor, Abraham Lincoln and James Abram Garfield have been John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson and Chester Allan Arthur. None of these accidental Presidents was subsequently chosen by the people for reelection, although all made heroic efforts and were ambitious for a renewal of that honor.

Now, we come to the present incumbent. He will break at least one barrier and establish a precedent, for it is universally conceded that he will receive a nomination at the hands of the Republican national convention. Then will come the crucial test.

Shall the hand of Fate turn back or prove relentless as in the past and Theodore Roosevelt go down to posterity linked with the historic names of John Tyler, Andrew Johnson, Andrew Johnson and Chester Allan Arthur?

Another strange phase of this Presidential campaign may be shown, provided George C. McCrellan is named as the Democratic nominee.

Take the English alphabet and note the relative position each letter occupies, as A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. Place the names and figures of the candidates in the alphabetical order, and will be found the exact total of the whole number of votes in the Electoral College, thus:

T. Roosevelt 20  
G. McCrellan 5  
H. Bryan 15  
O. McCrellan 15  
D. McCrellan 4  
G. McCrellan 7  
R. McCrellan 18  
B. McCrellan 18  
E. McCrellan 18  
N. McCrellan 18  
O. McCrellan 18  
S. McCrellan 18  
T. McCrellan 18  
U. McCrellan 18  
V. McCrellan 18  
W. McCrellan 18  
X. McCrellan 18  
Y. McCrellan 18  
Z. McCrellan 18

Was the Goddess of Fate present when the Infant Theodore and Baby George were named?

Heaven knows! HORACE KENNY.  
NEWARK, N. J., June 2.

Curious enough, but the total of electoral votes, 447, which Mr. Kenny thinks he reaches by adding Theodore Roosevelt's numerical value to Mayor McCrellan's is the total of four years ago, not of this year. The total electoral votes of the present year is 478. Moreover, Mr. Kenny has made a little mistake in addition.

## SOLDIERS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Washington Statisticians Contrast the Northern and Southern Armies.

From the Baltimore Star.

Mr. Cassenove G. Lee of Washington, a recognized authority on civil war statistics, has prepared an interesting table showing the enormous numerical superiority of the Northern army over that of the South during the civil war. Mr. Lee's figures show that the total strength of the Northern army was 2,778,393, as against 900,000 in the Confederate army. The foreigners and negroes in the Northern army aggregated 860,917, or 30.9 per cent. of the total strength of the Northern army. There were 316,424 men of Southern birth in the Northern army. Mr. Lee's figures are as follows:

NORTHERN ARMY.

Whites from the North	2,772,323
Whites from the South	316,424
Negroes	180,671
Indians	3,820
Total	2,778,394

South's numerical superiority.

Whites from the North	2,772,323
Whites from the South	316,424
Negroes	180,671
Indians	3,820
Total	2,778,394

ARMIES AT THE WAR'S END.

Aggregate Federal army May 1, 1865	1,000,816
Aggregate Confederate army May 1, 1865	133,423

No in Battle.

Seven days' fight	80,325
Antietam	87,164
Chancellorsville	121,361
Gettysburg	120,000
Gettysburg	62,000
Chancellorsville	44,000
Chancellorsville	63,900
Confederate prisoners in Federal prisons	230,000
Confederates died in Federal prisons	26,436
Federals died in Confederate prisons	22,570

The First of the Weather Prophets.

Poor Richard was compiling his Almanac. "But," they asked, "how will you predict the temperature?"